



THE QUILL

A Journalists' Journal

SIGMA DELTA CHI
Professional Journalistic Fraternity

In This Issue

Journalism in Japan

Two Hours With Clarence W. Barron

Past President's Prize Announcement

Are Schools of Journalism Getting Anywhere?

President Coolidge's Address to Newspaper Editors

Vol. XIII.

JANUARY, 1925

No. 1



\$150--In Cash Prizes--\$150

will be awarded for the THREE BEST ESSAYS on journalistic subjects named below. If you are eligible and can use \$75, take part in this contest. No cost to you.

Can You Win Over Students in Other Schools?

This contest is open to any male undergraduate student of journalism in any school at which Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Fraternity, has a chapter. You need not be a member of the Fraternity to compete. All have an equal chance.

AWARDS:

Three Prizes, Total \$150.

\$75 First Prize

\$50 Second Prize

\$25 Third Prize

for the best essays on a choice of any of the following subjects:

- (1) Value of work on a student paper as a part of preparation for the profession of journalism.
- (2) A criticism of the school of journalism.
- (3) A criticism of a newspaper of merit.
- (4) Journalism as literature.
- (5) Proper balance of types of news in college papers.

ESSAYS:

Length not to exceed 1,100 words.

Thought, construction and style will be considered.

MANUSCRIPTS:

Manuscripts must be typewritten, double spaced on one side of 8½ x 11 paper.

The author must NOT be indicated on the manuscript; instead, send accompanying sheet marked "Past President's Prize Contest" and give full name, home, and school address.

No manuscripts returned. Right reserved to print in the Quill of Sigma Delta Chi any essays submitted.

Mail manuscripts to Chester W. Cleveland, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CLOSING DATE:

Essays mailed later than April 30, 1925, will not be accepted.

JUDGING AND AWARDS:

Judges will be the following officers of Sigma Delta Chi:

T. Hawley Tapping, First Past President

Ward A. Neff, Second Past President

George F. Pierrot, President.

Awards to be announced by mail and in the Quill at conclusion of judging as soon as possible after April 30th.

Only one essay may be submitted by each contestant. Prizes will be divided in the event of a tie.

SIGMA DELTA CHI-PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY

THE QUILL

A Journalists' Journal

VOLUME XIII

CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS, JANUARY, 1925

NUMBER 1

U. S. Papers are Best--Coolidge

Chief Executive Praises High Ideals at Annual Meeting of American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The pathway to success in American journalism lies in the avoidance of propaganda, the separation of news policies from business motives, and continued appeal to the idealism of the American people, President Coolidge declared on January 17 in speaking to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Avoiding for the most part reference to governmental problems, Mr. Coolidge "talked shop" with the editors, speaking from the viewpoint of one not in the newspaper business as was his predecessor, but as one who has watched the growth and development of the American press. This growth, he declared, had given the United States "the best newspapers in the world."

Scouts "Capitalistic Press"

Mr. Coolidge made it plain that he entertains no fears as to the influences of what is sometimes called a "capitalistic press."

"Some people feel concerned about the commercialism of the press," he said. "They note that great newspapers are great business enterprises entering large profits and controlled by men of wealth. So they fear that in such control the press may tend to support the private interests of those who own the papers, rather than the general interest of the whole people. It seems to me, however, that the real

Detroit, Mich.,
January 12, 1925

American Society of Newspaper
Editors,

c/o Casper S. Yost, President,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The Four Thousand members of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, send heartiest greetings to the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Like you, we are seeking to further the best interests of the profession of journalism. Like you, we are seeking to advance its ethics. Since we are as one with you in purpose, we are eager to co-operate with you in every practicable way. Please call on us.

Sincerely,

GEORGE F. PIERROT,
National President.

test is not whether the newspapers are controlled by men of wealth, but whether they are sincerely trying to serve the public interests. There will be little occasion to worry about who owns a newspaper so long as its attitudes on public questions are such as to promote the general welfare.

"A press which is actuated by the purpose of general usefulness to the public interest can never be strong

financially so long as its strength is used for the support of popular government."

Wealth Not Whole Aim

Advising the editors as to their greatest opportunity for aiding the government, the president said he unhesitatingly placed it in the direction of keeping alive American idealism.

"It is only those who do not understand our people who believe that our social life is entirely absorbed by material motives," he added. "We make no concealment of the fact that we want wealth, but there are many other things that we want very much more. We want peace and honor, and that charity which is so strong an element of all civilization. The chief ideal of the American people is idealism. I cannot repeat too often that America is a nation of idealists. That is the only motive to which they ever give any strong and lasting reaction. No newspaper can be a success which fails to appeal to that element of our national life. It is in this direction that the public press can lend its strongest support to our government. I could not truly criticize the vast importance of the counting room, but my ultimate faith I would place in the high idealism of the editorial room of the American newspaper."

A public press unhampered is a true instrument under a republic

for true representation and sound and logical interpretation of the truth, he contended.

Many New Problems

"The public press under an autocracy is necessarily a true agency of propaganda," he continued. "Under a free government it must be the very reverse. Propaganda seeks to present a part of the facts, to distort their relations, and to force conclusions which could not be drawn from a complete and candid survey of all the facts. * * * This has become one of the dangers of the present day. The great difficulty in combating unfair propaganda, or even in recognizing it, arises from the fact that at the present time we confront so many new and technical problems that it is an enormous task to keep ourselves accurately informed concerning them. In this respect you gentlemen of the press face the same perplexities that are encountered by legislators and government administrators. Whoever deals with current public questions is compelled to rely greatly upon the information and judgment of experts and specialists. Unfortunately, not all experts are to be trusted as entirely disinterested. Not all specialists are completely without guile. In our increasing dependence on specialized authority we are likely to become easier victims for the propagandists and need to cultivate sedulously the habit of the open mind. * * * Of education and of real information we cannot get too much. But of propaganda, which is tainted or perverted information, we cannot have too little."

Discusses News Value

Discussing the old question of "what is news?" the president said it seemed to him that quite obviously the news-giving function of a newspaper cannot possibly require that it give a photographic presentation of everything that happens in the community.

The proper presentation of the news, on the other hand, "bears about the same relation to the whole field of happenings that a painting does to a photograph," explaining that a photo-

graph might give the more accurate presentation of details, but in so doing it might sacrifice the opportunity to delineate character.

Touching on the adjustments of business and editorial policy in American newspapers, Mr. Coolidge said it was another evidence that American newspapers were peculiarly representative of the country's practical idealism.

"Quite recently the construction of a revenue statute resulted in giving publicity to some highly interesting facts about incomes," he remarked. "It must have been observed that nearly all the newspapers published these interesting facts in their news columns, while very many of them protested in their editorial columns that such publicity was a bad policy. Yet this was not inconsistent. * * * As practical newsmen they printed the facts. As editorial idealists they protested that there ought to be no such facts available."

The president, after describing American newspapers as the best in the world, continued his commendation by saying.

"I believe that they print more real news and more reliable and characteristic news than any other newspaper. I believe their editorial opinions are less colored in influence by mere partisanship or selfish interest than are those of any other country. Moreover, I believe that our American press is more independent, more reliable, and less partisan today than at any other time in its history."

OREGON STATE TO HANDLE NEWS FOR STATION KFDJ

College radio news service by which the public is given up-to-the-minute reports of campus happenings has been established at the Oregon Agricultural College. Preparation of the news for broadcasting over station KFDJ, maintained by the college, has been turned over to members of Sigma Delta Chi. Thrice-a-week service was maintained by this arrangement through two months of the fall quarter.

OREGON EDITOR ADVOCATES OMITTING TITLE OF DOCTOR

Frank Jenkins, president of the Morning Register company of Eugene, Ore., in a recent address explained the Register's recently-adopted policy of omitting the title "Doctor" in connection with the names of physicians except in cases where the physician is mentioned in connection with some medical or surgical service.

"If there is an automobile accident, Mr. Jenkins said, "and So-and-so is called as a physician, the title Doctor would be used, because it is vital to the story; but if So-and-so built a house or went to Portland we would not use the title Doctor. This would merely be using the Dr. for advertising."

"The physician's code of ethics in regard to advertising is ridiculous, and the way he carries it out is more ridiculous. He mustn't advertise except with a three-line card. Ninety per cent of the doctors put it on this basis: it is unethical to use advertising if it is paid for, but it is highly ethical to use it if you can get it without paying for it. . . .

"When the prohibition against advertising was formulated in the physician's code, advertising itself was on a questionable basis. Those were the days of quacks and fraudulent ads. Since that time advertising has cleansed itself. There is no bigger, cleaner force in the world than advertising. But the doctor, up to date in every other respect, harks back to prehistoric days and says he will not advertise. Progressive, legitimate advertising would be good, both for him and for the community.—Oregon Exchanges.

"In Sigma Delta Chi," official song of the Fraternity, has been issued in sheet music form by the Iowa State Chapter.

William B. Turner (Colorado '24) is now with the Rocky Mountain News-Denver Times as reporter.

Two Hours With Clarence W. Barron

An Interesting Interview With the Publisher of the Wall Street Journal, a National Honorary Member of Sigma Delta Chi

By CLARENCE W. STEFFLER (*Columbia, '25*)

My interview with Clarence W. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal, during which we discussed a number of matters pertaining to journalism, was in the nature of a "visit" on his part to the members of Sigma Delta Chi. It had been arranged following a suggestion from the editors of *The Quill* for a discussion with him of questions of moment and interest to that ever-increasing body of persons comprising the "Fourth Estate."

Having received the assignment only an hour before I set out to "cover" it, I did not have an appointment in advance. I presented myself at Mr. Barron's offices in the building which houses the Wall Street Journal, situated in the heart of the world's greatest financial center. A secretary, upon learning the purpose of my visit, got in touch with the publisher over the telephone, and informed me that Mr. Barron would see me if I would repair at once to his suite of rooms at the Ritz-Carlton.

I took the subway to Times Square, shuttled over to Grand Central Station, and hurried along Lexington avenue to the hotel. An attendant showed me up to Mr. Barron's rooms. Upon being admitted, I was requested to have a seat for a moment until the publisher finished several matters of business with which he chanced to be occupied at the moment.

This brief respite gave me a fine opportunity to observe the man and the way he worked, and to form certain impressions about the manner of man he was. I had the initial advantage, from where I sat, of being able to watch him and to "listen in" to what

he said, before he had as much as seen me. He sat before his desk near a double window on the far side of the room from the entrance near which I was sitting. His back was toward me, and a massive, broad expanse of back it was. It towered above the desk like



CLARENCE W. BARRON
National Honorary

a mountain and somehow conveyed a sense of rugged strength. He was dictating alternately to two secretaries, carrying on telephone conversations intermittently, giving occasional orders to the attendant and writing a letter in longhand, all at the same time and without any apparent effort or difficulty on his part.

When he had finished dictating, one of the secretaries informed me that Mr. Barron was now ready for me.

My interest had been aroused during the few moments I had been there, and I was more than anxious to meet the man face to face, and to engage this human efficiency machine in conversation.

Mr. Barron did not turn in his chair to greet me, but as I reached his side he shook hands cordially, and asked me to draw up a chair. Our conversation, which lasted about two hours, was interrupted every now and again by telephone calls, by occasional dictation of letters to the secretaries, and by the subsequent arrival of other callers on matters of diversified business.

Does Not Look Age

Clarence W. Barron does not look his seventy years. He asked me to guess his age, and I said "Fifty-five," although I pride myself on a certain amount of insight and judgment in such matters. He has a finely shaped head, and a face showing both force of character and serenity of mind. His clear blue eyes have an unmistakable twinkle. His heavy beard is gray, and is carefully parted in the middle. You get the impression that the drawn-in chin rests on the broad expanse of chest below it. Although his voice is deep, he displays a certain degree of nervousness when talking, his enunciation being sharp and staccato, with considerable repeating of words and even phrases. He had occasion a number of times while I was there to talk at rather long range to his secretaries. Instead of facing them when he was addressing them, in order to make sure they were still there and paying attention, he would

occasionally repeat, "Hello, hello," just as one is apt to do when the telephone "central" cuts you off before you are through talking.

The "visit" consisted in my noting down answers to questions it occurred to me to ask as we went along. Before leaving, I had gathered a great many facts regarding Mr. Barron's life, as well as his opinions on matters relating to the profession of journalism. I must confess, however, that he seemed more anxious to interview than be interviewed, and at times I had difficulty in pinning him down to talking on questions which I considered pertinent to the end in view. Incidentally, he evinced a good deal of interest in the copy of *The Quill* which I took along for him, and he asked a number of questions with regard to the fraternity and its activities. Before I left, he insisted upon giving me a number of copies of the *Wall Street Journal* for my perusal afterwards.

I learned that Mr. Barron's first business experience was gained as stenographic reporter. From shorthand work, he graduated into journalism, and before he was 20 years of age, he was writing on business and economics. He was reporter and editor of the *Boston Transcript* for 11 years from 1875 to 1887. In 1887, he started the *Boston News Bureau*, of which he is still the editor and publisher. He also established the *Philadelphia News Bureau* in 1896, which he still owns and operates. In 1901, he acquired control of Dow, Jones and Company, issuers of news bulletins in the financial district of New York. He is also editor of Barron's, the national financial weekly.

Owens 25 Farms

Although occupying such high place in the journalistic field, Mr. Barron claims he is first of all a farmer. He owns 25 farms in Cohasset and Hingham near Boston, Massachusetts, where he has his home. He is one of the leading breeders of registered Guernsey cattle in this country, and he leads New England in the production of certified milk for babies. His favorite recreations are yachting and

fishing, and yet, in addition to all his multitudinous duties, he has managed to find time to write half a dozen books on finance since 1914.

"What the world is suffering from today," said Mr. Barron, "is a lack of fundamental faith, and this is reflected in the daily press as well as elsewhere. Newspapers should be eyes and ears for the people to tell them the truth. The law of service is mutual and certainly applies, or should apply, in journalism. The publishers ought to sell the reader what he ought to have for his guidance."

Here Mr. Barron showed some heat. "If you were selling cheese," he said, "and knew your product was wormy, would you still dispose of it to your customers, knowing it would be detrimental to health? Of course you wouldn't! Yet newsmongering is just the same as cheesemongering. The trouble is, shoddies pay big profits and silks small ones, in journalism as elsewhere."

Mr. Barron thinks there will be more small papers in the future. Asked what the outstanding fault of the metropolitan press today is, he replied.

"The chief failing of newspapers today is that they do not go down to fundamentals. They make daily stories the end and aim of their work, instead of rooting up the facts and connecting these facts with life as a whole. They lack what I call 'the integrity of continuity.' Rodin told his pupils, 'You must show the bone under the flesh.' Reporters and editors, who are only reporters in a higher field, should get down to fundamentals and show the framework of truth beneath the day's news. The 'bones' in finance, as in all journalism, are the facts and figures which show the workings of cause and effect."

Shorthand Indispensable

Mr. Barron considers a knowledge of shorthand as an indispensable part of a prospective newspaperman's equipment. He requires it of all men entering his employ. Given a fair amount of preliminary knowledge and

training, he considers an apprenticeship of from five to seven years necessary to make a good reporter. A man can make enough on which to live meanwhile, however, he says. Headlines he regards as a necessary evil, since people as a rule do not have sufficient time to read their daily papers except by headlines.

As Mr. Barron was giving a dinner for a number of his friends, I rather reluctantly gathered up my notes and shook hands with him in farewell. We had by no means finished our discussion, however, and he kept talking until I left him. As I neared the door, he burst out, "Hello, hello," in his inimitable manner of telephone address, and when I assured him I was still there, he said:

"Give my regards to the members of Sigma Delta Chi, and tell them to remember there is a wonderful field for their endeavors in financial writing. And don't forget to call to see me again," he concluded.

MINNESOTA TO GET MAJOR IN JOURNALISM BY FALL

With the \$300,000 bequest of the late W. B. Murphy of the *Minneapolis Tribune* for the department of journalism in the hands of its regents, the University of Minnesota is assured of a major in journalism beginning not later than next fall.

While definite arrangements are still pending, recent conferences between President L. D. Coffman, R. R. Barlow, head of the University department of journalism, and J. B. Johnston, dean of the academic college, have practically assured the addition of at least one, and probably two, full time instructors to the journalism teaching staff. Several new courses are to be added, a number of the present one and two-quarter courses will be expanded to run the entire year and if possible a full A. P. wire service will be installed. Tentative plans are also being formulated for the eventual installment of a complete mechanical department as an essential requisite for a course in country newspaper making.

Are Schools of Journalism Getting Anywhere?

Dean of Missouri School of Journalism and Former National Honorary President
of Sigma Delta Chi Addresses American Society of Newspaper Editors

By WALTER WILLIAMS (*Missouri Associate*)

The origin of academic or professional education in colleges or universities in preparation for the profession of journalism is obscure. D. R. McAnally, Jr., editorial writer on the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, gave courses in journalism at the University of Missouri in 1875. General Robert E. Lee proposed a course in journalism and printing at Washington and Lee University at the close of the war between the states. Cornell University had a lecture course in journalism in the early '80s—lectures delivered by distinguished journalists which dealt with the glory and romance and power of the press. Other universities and colleges had similar lectures and occasional courses in the study of newspapers.

In the decade 1900-1910 American universities made real beginnings in journalistic education. Departments of journalism were started in the University of Wisconsin, the University of Washington, the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri, and doubtless others. In 1908 the first school of journalism, with separate faculty and separate professional degree, was established at the University of Missouri. It was followed, in 1912, four years later, by the establishment of the second such school at Columbia University, New York City, by the generous endowment of that master journalist, Joseph Pulitzer.

Now many universities, colleges and even high schools and academies have courses in journalism, departments of journalism, schools of journalism, of varying degrees of excellence and importance. There have been listed by

the secretary of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism 210 educational institutions offering instruction in journalism.

Some courses in journalism are used mainly, if not entirely, to enliven instruction in English and make it more palatable. Other courses are employed as publicity promoters for the institutions, the students as unpaid press agents. Others afford opportunity for consideration of current events, and yet others, more serious in character, discuss the history of journalism and its place in society. The teachers in these various courses have had, as might be expected, different degrees of preparation for teaching journalism. Some have had helpful journalistic experience and are men of genuine ability as teachers. Within the limitations of their institutions they are doing excellent work. The personality of the teacher overcomes inadequacy of equipment and insufficiency of courses.

The schools and departments of journalism of the first rank, of which there are perhaps ten or fifteen in the United States, give a four-years course in academic and professional work upon the same plane as other courses in their institution and leading either to a degree in journalism or to some notation upon the academic degree showing that the student has specialized in journalism. Their teachers, as a rule, have had considerable experience in journalism, as well as academic training, before coming to their unusual task of instruction therefor.

It is of these schools that I assume the inquiry is made.

What is the purpose of the school of journalism?

In such a school the organization sets aside and correlates courses deemed desirable in preparation for journalism. This is done either within an established division of the university, such as the college of liberal arts, placing journalism in organization on a plane with English, history, chemistry, etc., or by a separate division, with separate dean or director and separate professional degree, as in law, medicine, education, etc. The first are "departments" in university terminology, while the second are "schools." I assume, however, that both, when rightly manned, adequately equipped, have similar purpose. It is of these ten or fifteen that I speak.

In such schools and departments there are, first, cultural, foundational academic courses, as in all university or collegiate education. There are, second, courses in those particular academic subjects which are generally regarded as most valuable to the prospective journalist—history, economics, sociology, philosophy, political science, psychology, languages—and, third, courses in journalistic technique or practice, in the history of journalism, in its ethics or principles, in its practice—in reporting, copy editing, editorial writing, the law of the press, feature writing, advertising, specialized journalism.

What then is the purpose of such a school?

(a) To afford a collegiate or university background—studies most helpful to the student, that he may

know, that he may know where to find, and most of all that he may know how to think. Ours is a tip-toe profession. Intellectual alertness, the thinking mind, is necessary therefor. Intellectual curiosity and the ability to know how to gratify that curiosity are essential.

(b) To give professional purpose, that the student may know how to use his knowledge, may be trained in accuracy and clarity of expression, terseness of statement, force, persuasiveness in writing; that he may be taught, as far as it is possible to teach, to observe for himself, to write rapidly and accurately and comprehensively, to view and interview and review, with open eyes and unshuttered, understanding mind; to interpret, to evaluate; that he may have ingrained in him the ideals of the profession, that he may know its history; that, as far as the wisdom that comes from observation may teach, he will learn to avoid its pitfalls, and seek its summits; know of libel and public opinion and high purpose and achievement. All this is included in the study of journalistic practice and technique. Nor are these courses in journalism mere theory—but, in the best schools, thoroughly practical. Students learn to do by doing. The same laboratory method found successful and necessary in medicine is applied in journalism. The acid test of all writing is its effect upon the reader. This the school supplies as essential part of its laboratory courses. Is it not reasonable to suppose that such training for one year or two years in actual reporting, copy editing, etc., with nothing artificial or assumed, will make better reporters, copy readers, writers?

(c) The school has large possibilities also in research, in studying about the profession, its past, its present, its prospects, its problems. The journalist must, of all men, have an open mind. This forward-looking profession of ours must know the past—but know the past with a view to improvement of the present and the future.

(d) The school may also add to the literature of the profession—a literature all too scanty and too style-bookish. Texts of some value to the student of journalism may be produced. The best I know is by the president of this association.

(e) The school has a mission also in the development of a professional faith among those who go out from the school, which is to help to the solidarity and spirit of journalism.

(f) It may also keep in touch with its former students and graduates, with suggestions that instruct and inspire and keep alive the interest in journalistic ideals, progress and growth.

How much of this and what else has been accomplished?

(1) Certainly there is larger acquaintanceship among college and university students with the history of the press and with its position as an institution in society today. The more the public is acquainted with journalism, the better the journalism will be in response to this acquaintanceship.

(2) Specific training has been given for journalism. Fundamental, technical training has been taken away, to a degree, from hard-worked newspaper executives and given over to the schools. Graduates of these schools of journalism escape many of the preliminaries of the ordinary newspaper office. They have gone faster and further in the decade since their graduation than those who have not had the opportunity of such technical and professional training. They have gone into the profession of journalism. Eighty-five per cent of the men graduates of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri are engaged in some phase of journalistic endeavor. Probably 10 to 12 per cent of the men and women engaged in journalism in the United States today have had some training in some school or department of journalism. The salaries paid to graduates of schools of journalism during the period of

five years exceed those paid to untrained men by 15 to 20 per cent.

Let me quote Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuter's, in a letter contributing a thousand pounds to scholarships in journalism in the University of London:

"During each of my visits to the United States I have been impressed with the high educational standard of young American journalists. They are recruited I find in increasing numbers from the several universities which devote themselves in part to the training of men for newspaper work. The fruitful experience of these institutions justifies the progressive and enlightened journalistic policy of the University of London."

(3) The school of journalism has been a sieve, eliminating some of the incompetent.

(4) It has added to the knowledge of journalism by research and is planning much more.

(5) It has increased the professional spirit, the pride in our calling, the dignity of our occupation. We may today, as we could hardly twenty years ago, use the words "journalism" and "journalist" without blushing.

Many difficulties are in the way of adequate education for journalism. In some of these difficulties you can help. The poor pay and the uncertain tenure of newspaper workers, particularly of reporters—upon whom, in last analysis, the newspaper depends—often make the continued practice of the profession of journalism unattractive. The salary should not be the chief end of a journalist's existence, but "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Until more money is paid for reporters, better reporters may not be expected except in rare instances and temporarily. If you wish better reporting, you must pay your reporters larger salaries. Responsibility rests here with the owners of newspapers and those who direct their financial expenditures. Publicity work in various phases, with its high salaries, threatens to emasculate or destroy the

high efficiency of the reportorial staffs. The newspaper publisher must learn to pay more money for reporters, copy readers, rewrite men, even at the expense of money for faster presses. Men are more important than machinery in the profession of journalism.

You may help also by a sympathetic attitude and, perhaps most of all, you may help by differentiating between schools and departments of journalism which have adequate personnel and equipment and purpose and those which have not.

If this society would undertake a study and classification of the institutions offering instruction for journalism, combining with its committee a committee from the American Newspaper Publishers Association—representing the publishers—and from the National Editorial Association—representing the rural press—much might be done to stimulate the schools of journalism to even better work. I suggest, if I may, a committee looking towards such co-operation with these other organizations with a view to such survey and classification. It would be welcomed, I am confident, by the teachers of journalism.

Are the schools of journalism getting anywhere?

The oldest is only sixteen years old. The methods are experimental. How long did it take courses in law and medicine to attain their present value? Even yet has the last word been said as to educational methods in schools of law and schools of medicine? That there can be and is help to the profession of journalism from the schools seems assured. The number of better trained men and women, the dignifying of the calling, the ingraining of ideals in the formative period of educational life—these have been done. That education is necessary for a journalist all must agree. That education outside the newspaper office has decided advantages is demonstrable. Every position requires education for its proper fulfillment—except that of idiot.

Are the schools of journalism getting anywhere?

Examine the status of journalism today as compared with twenty years ago. Despite many examples of low ideals and poor practice, American journals today are better in appearance, more persistent in seeking after truth, fairer, more ably edited, more intelligently covering a broader field, and conducted upon a generally higher plane than two decades ago.

Extend the period of time for comparison and even the most superficial examination shows decided betterment in newspaper content and character. The New York Times news service under Ochs photographs more accurately the events upon which its reporters turn their eyes than it did under the brilliant Raymond. The New York World's editorial page is more incisive, stimulating and powerful under Cobb, and still is, under his successor, Lippmann, than under the scholarly Marble.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is fairer, more independent and with larger vision under Lansing Ray and his associates than in the pungent period of Joe McCullagh, prince of paragraphists.

And 30 years ago there was no Christian Science Monitor.

And these are but four of the many examples which go to make the general average of excellence higher.

While lending a listening ear to constructive and even destructive critics of journalism as it is—and seeking improvement all the while—let us not depreciate the progress made.

American newspapers are far from what they should be, but they are better today than they were yesterday, and promise to be even better tomorrow. There are journalistic giants in these days.

The personnel of the staffs has improved. The workers are more mature, more serious minded, more concerned with a profession than a job. There is less of bohemianism, more of dependability, less of itineracy, more of intellectualism; more open mindedness;

more vision. The journalist today takes himself less seriously and his calling more seriously. Learning sits more lightly upon him though he has more of it—and less heavily and drearily upon his readers.

And with it all, from within the profession, as well as from without, there is effort at continued improvement in journalism. The various criticisms of journalism are proof. Men within and without our craft study journalism with interrogations and sometimes with axes. This organization is itself a proof of the growing interest in the improvement of journalism. It must be a profession of progress. Where there is no vision the people perish; where there is no professional spirit the profession dies. We are interested in new methods, in higher practice, in canons of journalism growing up from within, not imposed from without. We are continually, as we are concerned with the profession that is ours, insisting on higher standards not merely of newspaper production but of newspaper personality and service. If there are those amongst us recreant to this high trust, the professional spirit which is growing apace in American journalism will seek to win them back again by mild and gentle words or, failing, will scourge them with whip of small cords from the temple they profane.

In all this the schools of journalism in the last decade and a half have played and are playing a not inconsiderable part. They will play a larger part if they have your confidence, your constructive criticism and your sympathetic support.

The new journalism is a profession which holds its ideals high, ideals we all have in our inmost hearts, whatever we sometimes in our weaker moments say or do. Sometimes we dare express these ideals and occasionally we succeed in putting them into practice.

What is the new journalism? Is it not a journalism of adventure and opportunity, of high minded, unselfish service unto the common good? Is it

(Continued on Page 13)

Professional Preparation for Journalism

American Association of Teachers of Journalism in Convention Stress Broad Knowledge Rather Than Technical Ability

By NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD (*Kansas State Associate*)

Broad knowledge, high ethical standards, and a professional conception of journalism, rather than mere technical ability to write, edit copy, and publish a newspaper, should be instilled into students of journalism. This was the principal conviction expressed at the convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and the Association of American Schools and Departments of Journalism, which met in Chicago December 29-31.

This point of view is emphasized in the first report of the Council on Education for Journalism, which was adopted by both organizations. This council had been at work for a year deciding upon viewpoints and subject matter to be stressed in curricula making professional preparation for journalism. It is the expectation that eventually plans will be provided for classifying schools of journalism as schools of law and medicine are now classified. The council was continued for the coming year in order to make further investigations and reach further conclusions. It consists of Willard G. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin, chairman; J. W. Cunliffe, Columbia University; J. S. Myers, Ohio State University; N. A. Crawford, Kansas State Agricultural College; E. W. Allen, University of Oregon.

Research and investigation also occupied a prominent place on the convention programs. Several research papers were presented and there was discussion of plans for future investigations. A research council was named, consisting of W. G. Bleyer, University of Wisconsin, chairman;

M. L. Spencer, University of Washington; J. W. Cunliffe, Columbia University; F. W. Scott, University of Illinois; Walter Williams, University of Missouri.

Criticize Fraternities

In the meetings of both associations there was considerable discussion of journalism fraternities and sororities. Objection was expressed to the money-raising plans employed by these organizations, which, it was asserted, tend to make them commercial rather than professional. The organizations were defended by several of their alumni and associate members. The two associations decided upon the selection of a joint committee to consider the relationship of these societies to education for journalism.

Plans were made for the expansion of the Journalism Bulletin, which under the editorship of Lawrence W. Murphy has become a dignified and informative professional journal.

The next meetings of the associations will be held in New York City, beginning probably December 28.

Officers elected by the two associations follow:

American Association of Teachers of Journalism

President—Nelson Antrim Crawford, Kansas State Agricultural College. Vice-President—M. G. Osborn, Louisiana State University. Secretary-Treasurer—R. R. Barlow, University of Minnesota. Editor—Lawrence W. Murphy, University of Illinois. Additional members of the executive committee: J. W. Piercy, Indiana University; Miss Ethel Ouland, Coe College.

Association of American Schools and Departments of Journalism

President—C. P. Cooper, Columbia University. Vice-President—A. L. Stone, University of Montana. Secretary-Treasurer—J. S. Myers, Ohio State University.

The general principles adopted by the associations in the report of the Council on Education for Journalism, exclusive of the detailed requirements, are as follows:

Because of the importance of newspapers and periodicals to society and government, the council believes that adequate preparation is as necessary for all persons who desire to engage in journalism as it is for those who intend to practice law or medicine. No other profession has a more vital relation to the welfare of society and to the success of democratic government than has journalism. No other profession requires a wider range of knowledge or greater ability to apply such knowledge to current events and problems than does journalism. Adequate preparation for journalism, therefore, must be sufficiently broad in scope to familiarize the future journalist with the important fields of knowledge and sufficiently practical to show the application of the knowledge to the practice of journalism.

Four-Year Course

Under present conditions the best means of acquiring this essential knowledge and of learning its application, the council believes, is a four-year course of study in a college or university, including such subjects as history, economics, government and

politics, sociology, literature, natural science, psychology and philosophy. Not merely acquisition of knowledge but encouragement to independent thinking and fearless search for truth, the council believes, should be the purpose of all courses in preparation for the profession of journalism. Instruction in all subjects in the curriculum should be vitalized by research and contact with current developments on the part of the instructors.

Preparation for journalism should also include instruction and practice in journalistic technique, and consideration of the responsibility of the journalist to society. All instruction in journalism should be based on a recognition of the function of the newspaper in society and government and should not be concerned merely with developing proficiency in journalistic technique. The aims and methods of instruction should not be those of a trade school but of the same standard as those of other professional schools and colleges.

Since a liberal education is recognized as essential for the journalist, the amount of instruction in journalistic technique should not constitute so large a part of the four-year course as to exclude courses in other essential subjects. Although courses in the technique of journalism will naturally be concentrated in the last two years of the four-year course students in these years should also have the opportunity to pursue advanced work in such subjects as economics, government and politics, history and literature.

In all courses in journalism and in courses in other subjects, instruction should be given by teachers with adequate preparations. The requirements for instructors in journalism should include at least a bachelor's degree as well as practical journalistic experience.

Moreover, instruction in journalism should be vitalized by contact with current journalistic conditions on the part of the instructors.

BURTNESS, NORTH DAKOTA, WINS WATCH FOR BEST 1924 COLLEGE REPORTING

A campaign in the Dakota Daily Student, student paper at the University of North Dakota, to discontinue for one year the fraternity formal parties and make them informal parties instead, won for Peter Burtness (North Dakota, '25) first place in the 1924 International Reporters' Contest of Sigma Delta Chi.

This contest is sponsored by the Iowa State chapter of the fraternity "to help stimulate interest in better college reporting" and is said to mean to college journalism what the Pulitzer prize means to America's newspaper men. The award, a gold watch, is made for the best piece of reporting done on a student paper during the year.

Mr. Burtness accomplished his campaign in 16 days, beginning with an editorial, using the inquiring capacity of the reporter to bring about talk among the students and discussion by the organizations concerned, following with news stories of the different steps in the progress of the movement, and finally bringing about action on the part of the interfraternity governing bodies by use of all three means. Though the proposal met little consideration at first and seemed entirely improbable of accomplishment, by the time it reached the governing bodies sentiment was so strong for it that it passed by a unanimous vote.

Three purposes Mr. Burtness had in mind in his campaign. He sought by the move to save members of the student body in a year of state-wide financial depression the expenditure of much needed money. (Approximately \$6,000 was actually saved as a result of the campaign.) He sought also to prove to voters of the state and to state officials in this year of depression the university student body was not squandering money but was conscientiously striving for training to fit its individual members for greater service to the state; by seeking to establish this purpose he aimed to in-

sure the state appropriations for the university for the next biennial period. He sought also through the accomplishment of such a campaign to bring credit to journalism, particularly to the Dakota Daily Student.

Results of the campaign were even more far-reaching in their influence on the university appropriations than Mr. Burtness had anticipated. Not only was his campaign influential in securing recommendations from the state board of administration to the legislature for regular appropriations for the university, but it also helped to defeat the Gunderson bill, an initiated measure which would have cut by 35 per cent the public school levies of the state.

"The university figured prominently in the discussion about the bill," to quote from the report of the campaign submitted to the Sigma Delta Chi judging committee, "and the extent to which the students were economizing was a factor in the arguments against the passage of the bill. The bill was defeated by a narrow margin so that probably the anti-formal campaign on the campus was the deciding factor."

OREGON STATE HELPS OUT EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITION

The direction of exhibits pertaining to campus publications and the department of industrial journalism has been turned over to the Oregon State chapter of Sigma Delta Chi by those in charge of the annual Educational Exposition to be held at Corvallis February 21-23.

Hundreds of high school students visit the campus at the time of this all-school show designed to aid them in selecting a college course. The fraternity will demonstrate the detailed process of getting out a campus daily and will display the work done on the six regular campus publications. Sixty high school annuals submitted to the chapter in a contest last year will be on display. A special printed folder will direct the visitors through the various exhibits.

Pulitzer School a Mere "Playground"?

Former Student of Columbia School of Journalism and Member of New York World Makes Attack in Columbia Publication.

That the curriculum of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University is so dull and unattractive that students of this graduate school have to be forced to attend classes by the lash of compulsory attendance, not in force at any other Columbia graduate school, is the startling fact brought forward by Frank McCabe, a member of the staff of the New York World, and formerly a student at the Pulitzer school, writing in the Columbia Varsity, Columbia University publication.

That the school is lacking in vitality and efficiency is the contention of Mr. McCabe, who says:

"There is no intimate relationship between the school of journalism and the metropolitan newspapers. In many incidents, a graduate of the school of journalism has been at a disadvantage in seeking a position with a metropolitan newspaper."

Part of Mr. McCabe's article follows:

The school of journalism is merely an academic playground. For two years students, who stay, play at the game. They listen to bombastic outbursts on "the great and noble profession." They interview the janitors, elevator runners and classmates on "What do you read in the newspapers?" "What is news?" and other perennial topics. In the second year, students are sent out to cover society weddings or court trials.

Frequently, they get their information from the regular reporters or drop into a newspaper office and take the story as it comes from the City News Service. Even in these assignments which most closely approach the regular reportorial assignments, the students adopt an indifferent attitude towards their work. The emptiness of the first year work has destroyed their enthusiasm.

First year students usually agree that Professor Pitkin's course in news psychology is the most valuable. There are certain points in his course in reference to newspaper advertisements which are questionable. But at least, that is a debatable point. There is substance to this course.

Professor Charles P. Cooper, a disciple of Charles A. Dana, gives a course in news technique. He talks about the good old days of Dana and the old Sun and rants about for a year on nothing in particular. The students like him personally, and most all of the graduates think very highly of him. But his course is entirely foam and is a mere dissertation on the romance of metropolitan journalism.

Journalism 33-34 is supposed to be a course in newspaper writing. The students are assigned articles for each session which have appeared in newspapers and magazines. These are discussed together with many other similar subjects.

Brisbane Hit

We remember one hour in this course which was given over to a wholesale attack on Arthur Brisbane by the instructor in charge of the class. We also recall an hour we spent in another class which was given over to the possible salvation of the readers of the Daily News.

One, the highest priced editor in American journalism and the other, a paper which boasts of the largest daily circulation in America, were subjects of reckless attacks by those who were trying to learn to be successful journalists. Time is devoted to sneering at newspaper successes, but time is not given nor the attempt made to understand why they are successes.

This course in newspaper writing is of little value. The articles are very interesting, but the cant value to be

derived from reading them is lost by an inexcusable academic approach.

Dry Survey of History

The course in political writing is a dry survey of American history which many of the students already have taken in college or in preparatory school. There is nothing especially illuminating or informative to it. A reading of any American history textbook would do. But for occasional articles which have little to do with the every day political stories in newspapers, the student could well imagine that he was back again in a high school history section.

The course in modern European drama and modern European fiction and poetry are entirely out of place in a school of journalism. These are typical of the academic and non-professional air about the entire school. As courses for the enhancement of the students' interest in English literature, they supply little to what many of the students acquired in college.

They are much below the intellectual standards set by the English departments in Columbia College or in the graduate school. A short jaunt through an Encyclopedia article would cover the course.

In the second year, reporting, copy reading, the law of libel and development of the modern newspaper are the required course. The course in libel is the most valuable. The other courses would have some real value, but the fumbling by the school faculty has destroyed such a possibility.

Two modern newspaper men attached to the school, William Preston Beazell, present assistant managing editor of the World and generally considered one of the best reporters ever developed in New York, and Allen S. Will, former telegraph editor of the New York Times for many years, are shifted to courses where they are the least useful. Mr. Beazell teaches a course in Sunday supplement and Mr. Will in dramatic criticism.

Both Mr. Will and Prof. Brown teach a course in editorial writing.

We can imagine the smile that would come over the face of the late Joseph Pulitzer or of his spirited editor, the late Frank Cobb, were they to sit through these dull sessions in editorial writing.

We would not be greatly surprised if next year's catalogue includes a course by Heywood Broun in writing obituaries or by Franklin P. Adams in advertising.

When the announcement was first made that a school of journalism would be constructed at Columbia, the World in a long editorial mapped out an ideal course. It included "a profound study of politics and economics and a course in the management of the paper." Mr. Pulitzer, in his article in the North American Review, vetoed the idea of including the study of the business end of the paper. It probably was not included for that reason.

But the World's desire for a profound study of economics and politics has never been satisfied. There is hardly a course in the entire school which could be accused of being profound.

The School of Journalism has never justified the great experiment of its founder. It probably would not be fair to say that the school has entirely disproved J. P.'s contentions. It certainly has supplied little to support his ideas.

If the sole intent of the School of Journalism is to raise the standards of American journalism, its usefulness has long since passed. Law school makes no attempt to turn out lawyers of great ethical standards. It tries to make lawyers. That is a big enough task.

There is nothing in the present two-year course in the School of Journalism which would have any effect, either one way or the other, on the journalistic morals of the students. Our colleges and universities are annually graduating men and women who seek newspaper careers. Journalism is getting the high type of individual which J. P. had hoped his School of Journalism would attract.

Thus the sole claim for its existence must lie in its usefulness. The legal, medical and engineering professions cannot get along without their preparatory professional schools.

Journalism does not need schools to train newspaper men. Colleges supply the educational training. The city room supplies the practical experience and nature supplies the "nose for news."

One of the essentials of a successful newspaper man is a broad and varied background. Columbia College with its varied assortment of courses and with its many instructors of high ranking can offer a much better foundation for a newspaper career than the curriculum of the School of Journalism.

Its faculty has failed to grasp a great opportunity. With every advantage, it has fumbled badly and has added further strength to the prevailing impression that journalism cannot be taught.

Its course of study is neither inclusive nor substantial. The talents of its few experienced instructors are dissipated. Its director is neither a newspaper man by experience or temperament. The student body is possessed of latent possibilities but amateurishness of the school stifles its enthusiasm.—The Fourth Estate.

ARE SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM GETTING ANYWHERE?

(Continued from Page 9)

not a fascinating, unfinished, new adventure.

When do we enter into the kingdom of the new journalism or the democracy thereof? The French peasant by the roadside was asked by a passing traveler, "Where is the city of Lille?" "I do not know," said the peasant, "but the road to it lies that way." The road to the new journalism lies "that way," through a professional spirit, high ideals and consecrated personality within the profession. And the road is pointed out and made plainer and more sure for struggling feet by the newly lighted lamps of schools of journalism.

Thirty

JOHN A. WILLIAMS (Kansas, 1913), died at Buffalo, N. Y., on January 8, 1925, after a lingering illness of five weeks of typhoid fever.

Although not in journalistic work, Mr. Williams maintained a keen interest in the fraternity, and was one of the first to become a life subscriber to the Quill.

GEORGE BASTIAN (Northwestern Associate), instructor of news editing in the Medill School of Journalism, and a member of the Chicago Tribune editorial staff, died at Evanston, Ill., on January 4, 1925.

His "Editing the Day's News," which came out a year ago, is soon to be issued in a second edition.

OSCAR D. RABENHORST (Louisiana '23) was killed in an automobile accident near Baton Rouge, La., on the night of December 14, 1924.

He was a member of the high school faculty at Rayne, La.

CHARLES B. GLADNEY (Louisiana), took his own life on January 22, 1925, while on a visit to relatives in Tennessee.

Mr. Gladney graduated from the University of Louisiana in three years and was a member of the faculty of Texas A. & M. College at the age of 21. He had been in poor health for some months.

JAMES B. McCLAIN (Missouri, '21), died at Columbus Hospital, Chicago, Ill., on January 20, 1925, following an operation.

Mr. McClain became a member of the staff of the Japan Advertiser upon his graduation, and was Tokyo correspondent for the International News Service during 1922-23. He returned from the Orient in the fall of 1923 and joined the Chicago office of the United Press. Illness forced him to resign this position after three months. His home was at Willow Springs, Mo.

THE QUILL

The Quill is published by The Service Press, 111 N. Walnut St., Champaign, Ill., in the months of January, March, May, August, October, and December. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of journalists engaged in professional work and of young men studying journalism in American and Canadian colleges and universities.

Official publication of Sigma Delta Chi, International professional journalistic fraternity, founded at DePauw University, April 17, 1909.

CHESTER W. CLEVELAND
Managing Editor

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Champaign, Ill., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year, in advance, to both members and non-members; Life, \$20.00.

JANUARY, 1925

"Sigma Delta Chi declares itself as solidly opposed to the debasement of the press as an institution and of journalism as a profession, by any catering to morbid and depraved curiosity.

"It's members believe firmly that the good taste and intelligence of the public are often greatly underestimated, with resultant production of publications that neither honor journalism nor serve democracy. The press will render distinct service to the public if it will moderate its reports with respect to transgressions of moral laws. Sordid details and gross over-emphasis of the importance of such news are too common to need citation, and merit unreserved condemnation."—Resolution adopted at 1922 Convention.

HAIL AND FAREWELL

With this issue of *The Quill* the name of the writer will be added to that of Walter P. Johnson, Carl H. Getz, Lee A. White, and Frank L. Martin, who have edited the magazine through far more stormy periods.

After many years the magazine is on a satisfactory basis. The creation of the Quill Endowment Fund and the splendid condition of the alumni and subscription lists is indicative of the Fraternity's progress during the two years that the writer has been privileged to serve as editor and business manager of the magazine.

The new editor will probably be named shortly. He ought to have smooth sailing, insofar as troublesome details are concerned. This should enable him to develop the magazine to a high point editorially.

We are a trifle reluctant to relinquish the reins just as the Fraternity and its magazine are showing their greatest promise. But we feel that we have served our time officially, that is, in any editorial capacity.

It has been a pleasure to work with such enthusiasts as Neff and Tapping, and Hogue and Pierrot, and all the rest who have

been serving Sigma Delta Chi so admirably. The Fraternity and its magazine are bound to progress so long as members of their calibre can be prevailed upon to stand by the good ship.

CHESTER W. CLEVELAND.

THIS BROTHER STUFF

If any serious objection can be registered against the last two highly progressive administrations, it was in regard to the tendency to overdo the salutation, "Brother!"

Nowadays a Sigma Delta Chi appeal or letter contains enough of this term to remind one of a negro camp meeting. In the days before Lee White gave secrecy in Sigma Delta Chi a wallop, it was seldom heard. Now that secrecy is abolished, everything is Brother this and Brother that.

Sigma Delta Chi, founded as an honorary organization, has in late years done its best to rigidly enforce professional requirements. It has done its best to throw off the clothes of a college society or a college fraternity.

Brother this and Brother that is bad enough in an organization which is built on sentiment and where fraternal feeling has been developed to a high degree.

There is no sentiment in Sigma Delta Chi. It exists solely for a well-defined purpose in the field of journalism.

"Yours fraternally," yes—but "Dear Brother," never.

FREEDOM OF OPINIONS

Let opinions be as free as the air we breathe. Jefferson tells us that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself. She is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict unless, by human interposition she be disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate. Errors cease to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them. The theory of a free press demands the liberty to know, and to utter according to conscience. As generations are added to the history of newspaper making we must at times rescue our freedom of expression from the subtle encroachments of the power of wealth, law, of finance and of commerce. . . . Let the press be the battleground of the ideas of the people.—Kansas Code of Ethics.

Wellington Green (Oregon State) editor Artesia, Calif., News has enlarged his plant by installing a modern typesetting machine.

John Richardson (Oregon State), student assistant in the Oregon State college industrial journalism department in 1922-23, is news editor of the Independence, Ore., Enterprise.

Directory of Active Chapter Secretaries

(Kindly inform the Editor of any corrections)

DePauw—Dwight Pitkin, Sigma Nu House, Greencastle, Ind.

Kansas—Dolph C. Simons, 2500 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kas.

Michigan—Paul L. Einstein, 2006 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Washington—Ed Anderson, 1605 E. 47th St., Seattle, Wash.

Purdue—R. C. Woodworth, Phi Delta Theta House, W. Lafayette, Ind.

Ohio State—Albert E. Segal, 174 E. Woodruff Ave., Columbus, O.

Wisconsin—Elmer L. Barringer, 415 N. Henry St., Madison, Wis.

Iowa—Graham M. Dean, 200 Quadrangle, Iowa City, Ia.

Illinois—Edwin Liebert, 407 E. Daniel St., Champaign, Ill.

Missouri—Irwin D. Borders, 606 College Ave., Columbia, Mo.

Texas—Stewart Harkrider, 2310 Guadalupe St., Austin, Tex.

Oregon—Theodore C. Janes, 738 E. 13th St., Eugene, Ore.

Oklahoma—Harold R. Belknap, 429 E. Main St., Norman, Okla.

Indiana—Lowell F. Arterburn, 507 E. Smith Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

Nebraska—Mark M. Werner, 348 N. 14th St., Lincoln, Neb.

Iowa State—Harold L. Harris, 304 Welch Ave., Ames, Ia.

Stanford—Donald C. McKay, Toyon Hall, Palo Alto, Calif.

Montana—V. D. Corby, 1204 Poplar St., Missoula, Mont.

Louisiana—Robbin Coons, 1039 Louisiana Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

Kansas State—C. W. Claybaugh, 1606 Fairchild Manhattan, Kas.

Beloit—Don Burchard, 1248 Chapin St., Beloit, Wis.

Minnesota—Chester D. Salter, 1623 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Miami—Joseph C. Lindeman, 115 Beech St., Oxford, O.

Knox—Clayton S. Gustafson, 968 Bateman St., Galesburg, Ill.

Western Reserve—Donald Oviatt, 126 E. 213th St., Euclid, O.

Grinnell—James Work, Dibble Hall, Grinnell, Ia.

Pittsburgh—Donald J. Schmadel, 2038 Monongahela Ave., Swissvale, Pa.

Columbia—Clinton E. Metz, Livingston Hall, Columbia Univ., New York, N. Y.

Colorado—Walter R. Humphrey, 1005 12th St., Boulder, Colo.

Cornell—Charles B. Howland, care Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Oregon State—Bernal Dobell, Sigma Phi Epsilon House, Corvallis, Ore.

Marquette—Earle Schlax, 1115 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

North Dakota—Ralph B. Curry, Beta Chi House, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Northwestern—Robert L. Howard, Beta Theta Pi House, Evanston, Ill.

Toronto—D. M. Halliday, 93 St. George St., Toronto, Canada.

Washington State—James E. Leslie, Beta Theta Pi House, Pullman, Wash.

Drake—Thomas W. Duncan, 1050 33rd St., Des Moines, Ia.

BLACK'S CARTOON FIRST IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Oswald R. Black (Nebraska '24), cartoonist on the Lincoln Star, recently won the first prize of \$250.00 in a nation-wide contest among professional cartoonists under the auspices of the National League of Women Voters.

The prize was offered for the best cartoon on the subject of getting out

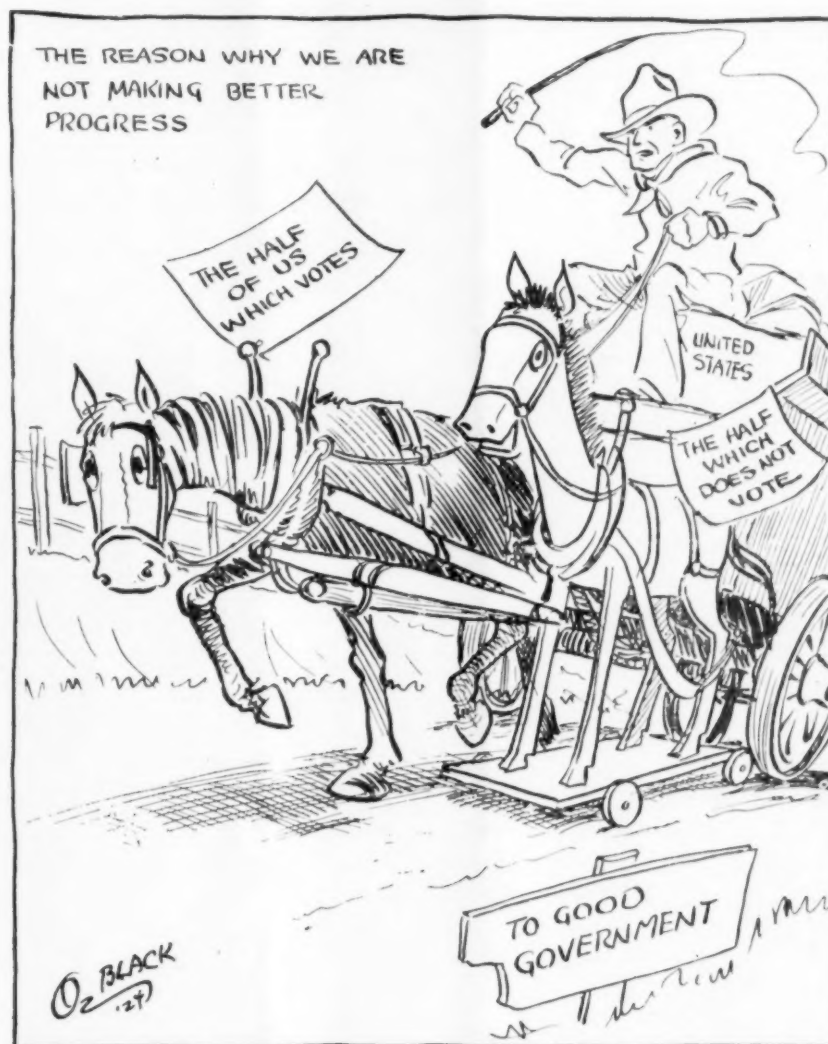


OSWALD R. BLACK

the vote, published between September 2 and November 4, 1924. In late December Black received a telegram from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National League of Women Voters notifying him that his drawing, which appeared in the September 21 issue of the Lincoln Star, had won first place over a great number of other entries. The cartoon is reproduced on this page.

Black was a student at the University of Nebraska from 1918 to 1923, earning his way with outside art work. He was sports editor and news editor of the Daily Nebraskan for a time and art editor of the Awgwan, the yearbook, for one year. He was Ne-

THE PRIZE WINNING CARTOON



The above cartoon by Oz Black (Nebraska '24), of the Lincoln Star, won first place in national contest conducted by the National League of Women Voters.

braska Chapter's delegate to the Manhattan convention in 1922.

He started as a cub reporter on the Lincoln Star in 1919, and soon was assigned to illustrating feature stories. In 1921 he started a local Sunday feature under the name, "Here in Lincoln," which has been running ever since. The prize-winning cartoon ran in that department.

Black is married and has a six-months-old daughter. He was written up in the Editor and Publisher on May 31, 1924, under the department "All in the Day's Work."

POWELL OFFERS PRIZE

The Shanghai China Weekly Review prize of \$50, offered by J. B. Powell (Missouri), editor, to the student in the University of Missouri School of Journalism writing the best editorial essay upon the subject, "America's Policy toward China following the Washington Conference," has been awarded to Yin-Chieh Jao, of Peking, China. The prize is offered semi-annually by Mr. Powell, who is an alumnus of the School.

Journalism In Japan

The Spirit of the American Reporter is Gradually Getting Into the Make-up of Japanese Journalists

By DUKE N. PARRY (*Missouri*)

Manager, International News Service in the Far East

A young Japanese reporter, granted a few moments interview with Marshal Joffre, then the honored guest of the Imperial Japanese Government in Tokyo, had but one question to ask. "Why doesn't the Marshal eat more?" was the query directed at the famous Frenchman by this news gatherer of one of Tokyo's leading dailies.

In the question of the enterprising young news gatherer of the Japanese metropolis is contained much of the American spirit that is gradually getting into the makeup of the young reporter in Tokyo. Such a question, asked as it was in the presence of older Japanese newspapermen, Americans and British, was quite naturally the sensation of the afternoon meeting with the famous Frenchman. Some of the older Japanese were astounded, the British, long the controlling element in Japanese news gathering were inclined to feel that the visiting guest had been deeply insulted, and the Americans in the group recognized the inquisitive young Japanese as a fellow reporter who might well handle an assignment at the Mayor's office in New York City.

Ten years ago Japan, and the Orient, was a field apart from the European and American news fields. Influenced by the British pioneer journalist in that section, untouched by the American ideas of reporting, the Japanese news gatherer reported the official, the authorized statements of the government heads and the romance of reporting never edged its way in. Two causes were responsi-



DUKE N. PARRY, who in less than 3 years after graduation, scooped the world on the assassination of the Japanese Premier.

ble for the isolation of Japanese news from the front page of the American newspaper. First, Japan followed in her newspapers the policy of isolation pursued by the country

for so many years; second, the world outside was too busy with the affairs of Germany, of Great Britain, of France, the United States and the small nations of Europe to be both-

ered with what was going on in the "Yellow Man's Country."

The wanderlust spirit of the American newspapermen, as exemplified by a small group of American graduates of the University of Missouri, most of them Sigma Delta Chi, carried the spirit of the mid-western reporter into Tokyo some years before the Great War. Already, in Shanghai, China, and in Tokyo, Japan, there were steadily increasing in power two foreign owned English language dailies, the China Press in Shanghai and the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo. Numerous smaller publications had brought some American reporters to that field, but the influence of these newcomers was slight. But with the arrival of increasing numbers of Americans the development of international affairs to the point where the eyes of the editors were necessarily directed on Tokyo and Peking, news from the Orient became of greater value, America sent more men out, and the touch between the Far Eastern and the Western news gatherer became greater. As the touch between American and Japanese reporting grew, there entered into Japanese journalism a new school of reporters. The staid member of the older group, the newspaperman who felt the need of the morning coat on all occasions and who specialized in the use of the "it is stated from reliable sources," "the third secretary of the Minister of the Imperial Household believes that His Highness the Crown Prince will take up geography as a study," statements, gave way to the reporter who dared to seek the Crown Prince himself, to make note of the particular article of apparel that the Highness wore, to think nothing of making application for appointments with Cabinet ministers, in a word to take up as Japanese, the line of reporting followed by the young American news gatherer in any big city in the United States.

As teachers of the young Japanese reporter, the American news gatherers have profited. For as they have taught, so are they able to reap. In

a word the American reporters, ten years ago denied the opportunity of a hearing from the Japanese official, have so changed the ideas of the Japanese news gatherers themselves that the American, today, seeking to know the details of the approaching marriage of the Prince Regent of Japan, for example, may set about in almost truly American fashion to obtain the information.

The young reporter referred to in the story of Marshal Joffre, it has been discovered, was assigned to study the methods of the young Americans who sought news in Tokyo. "Work with them, learn the English language. Discover the touch of human interest that the American reporter injects into his news reports,"—this is the injunction said to have been given the young Japanese reporter by his managing editor. Upon the arrival of Schumann-Heink in Japan, during the visit of the Prince of Wales, and at other times, this particular paper which sent the reporter to understudy the Americans, fared best of all the Tokyo dailies, both in volume of news carried and in the human interest feature lines as well.

Reports of censors and general difficulties encountered in Europe cannot be said to be a part of the reporter's life in the Far East, certainly not in Japan. There are cases on record where bits of news most derogatory to the Kasumigaseki, the Japanese Foreign Office, have been sent out exactly as written by the correspondent and in just as good time as have any other bits of news. While the officials of Tokyo are ever ready to aid the American or British correspondent in showing the good things in Japanese Foreign policy, while there are certain men whose duty in the Japanese government is merely the disproving of false reports, there is little bottling up of Japanese news.

At the time of the assassination of Premier Hara, instead of the correspondent encountering any tendency to halt the news—and first reports said that dissatisfied Koreans were responsible for the Premier's death—

there was an actual attitude of sportsmanship at both the cable office and the foreign office in Tokyo. Upon the correspondent arriving out of wind, with an urgent cable telling of the assassination, the cable official smiled and made the comment, in perfectly good English, that "the news boys," as he called us, "would be busy tonight." And when one correspondent made a beat on the story, the Foreign Office and others in Government circles were quick to send congratulations.

These facts are given to show that the Japanese official, while understanding the diplomatic game perhaps far better than the American who is sent out to match him in the Orient, is not without the spirit of sportsmanship and interest in the western news gatherer. Certain members of the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference were among the closest friends of the American news group in Tokyo. What was their first act when they arrived in the capital city of the United States? They made speed in the installation of a telephone and saw that the Japanese delegation, was the only one represented in the new Washington, D. C., telephone directory which was about to appear. The Japanese delegation is said to have been the only one represented in the new directory. This, we may well claim, is an evidence of the American reporter spirit on the part of the members of the Japanese delegation to America.

Now why does this reporter spirit take hold so quickly in Japan? Why do the Japanese, newspapermen, officials, businessmen, reporters, endorse the American reporter's spirit, even to the extent of adopting it for themselves? One answer to this is the fact that the young Japanese of today likes perhaps better than any other, the word progress. While just as loyal to his Emperor as in the days of the Great Emperor Meiji, the young Japanese realizes that there are in his government men who would aid Japan

(Continued on Page 18)

NEW PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY



GEORGE F. PIERROT
National President



DONALD H. CLARK
National Secretary

The bulk of Sigma Delta Chi's administrative tasks for 1925 will fall upon George F. Pierrot and Donald H. Clark, elected National President and National Secretary, respectively, by the Tenth Annual Convention at Bloomington, Ind., in November.

National President Pierrot is an alumnus of the University of Washington, class of 1920. He is assistant editor of the American Boy Magazine at Detroit, Mich. He has served the fraternity as National Treasurer and National Secretary, and was awarded the Chester Wells Memorial Key at the last convention for the most meritorious service to the fraternity during 1924. He is a member of Sigma Chi.

National Secretary Clark is a member of the Grinnell Chapter, class of 1918. He also attended Columbia University. He is editor of the Mid-Continent Banker at St. Louis, Mo. He has served the fraternity as Alumni Secretary and as National Vice-President. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma.

A Nation Gets Kind of a Newspaper It Deserves—Roberts

"A nation gets just the kind of a newspaper it deserves, and if the press is yellow it is only reflecting the taint it took from the minds of the public."

This is the opinion of Cecil Roberts, novelist, essayist, poet, and editor of the Nottingham Journal at Nottingham, England.

"During the last hundred years newspapers have developed into the most powerful and potent factor in

the world, and they carry with that influence a responsibility to the public they serve.

"It is the duty of a newspaper to promulgate the news, rather than the views, of the world, and not to permit its columns to be degraded by destructive information masquerading under the form of news. The press itself can raise the mental standard of its readers by raising the standard of the reading material it serves to them, and should regard this influence as a privilege."

Mr. Roberts calls the comic supplement to the Sunday paper a "com-

ic diagram of a very degrading form of humor," and he condemns the sensational journal, which seeks only to place before its readers each day an increasingly large number of scandals.

The public revolts at this type of story and demands the clear, true style of news, Mr. Roberts says. He cites as an instance a large English paper which refused to print the lurid details of a sensational divorce case, even against the judgment of seasoned newspaper men, and doubled its circulation in forty-eight hours.

The journalism that devotes a third of a column to a conference on international affairs and gives equal space to the fact that an opera singer has succeeded in reducing the number of inches which count her girth he finds incompatible with the object of the press—to interpret the world to itself. That this sort of incident occurs he blames on the readers of the newspapers, who are not educated sufficiently to distinguish the value of news concerning international relations as opposed to the waistline of an opera singer.

Journalism in Japan

(Continued from Page 17)

more were they in private life. These men are almost always those who refuse to see the ideals of the west, and who adhere to the old policies of ancient Japan. They enjoy the British type newspaper, and have no use for the young man so lost to good form as to ask Marshal Joffre why he can't eat more. Thus, because of the obstructionists within, the young Japanese appreciates the air of freedom as shown by the American press, outside Japan. And the Japanese newspaper reader, himself a representative of young Japan, his interest in the radio, the new foreign policies, the move for disarmament, likes to know what the young reporter from the west would ask about. He likes to read the product of the inquisitive reporter's mind,—and while he loses good form he gains in his own knowledge.

Duck Soo Chang (Oregon), Korean Editor, Plans Many Reforms After Taking Course

Among the students who completed their work in the University of Oregon School of Journalism in June are Duck Soo Chang (Oregon), editor of the *Dong A Ilpo* (Daily News) of Seoul, Korea, and his friend Hong Sub Yoon, also of Seoul. Mr. Yoon is a member of the royal house which reigned in Korea until the Japanese took control a few years ago.

Although handicapped by having to learn a new language, Mr. Chang did exceptionally high-grade work in journalism. He believes he has learned much that will be of service to him when he returns to Korea to resume charge of his paper. "I shall do much to reform my paper," he said. "The editorials have been too high-flown for the general reader; the news has not been pointed, it has been too long, not well told. There must be many mechanical changes."

Mr. Chang's paper has an editorial staff of 19 members, who get out a four-page paper daily. The pages are of about the size of the average eight-column paper. Advertising, he says, has not yet been well developed, since the Hermit Kingdom is largely an agricultural land. The advertisements are few and small. This also is a matter to which he will give his attention on his return.

Since he left Korea last year, competition has come into his field. "My friend, a former member of my staff, has started another paper, so now there is competition," he smiled.

After a year in Columbia University, the Seoul editor will proceed eastward by slow stages to his home, which he does not expect to reach for two years. It is his plan to spend considerable time in England observing British journalistic methods.

Ultimately, he expects, linotype machines will come into use in Korea,

since the Korean language, unlike the old Chinese, is standardized into few characters. The papers in Korea are now, however, written in a mixture of Chinese and Korean, and until this can be reformed, the use of the linotype, he believes, will not be feasible.

Duck Soo Chang and H. S. Yoon were exceedingly well liked among those who know them in the University. Mr. Chang was elected to membership in Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, the first native of Korea ever to be initiated into this order. He is proud to wear his pin, and he says he looks back with real pleasure on his days in Oregon.

MINNESOTA STUDENTS PICK DAILY EDITORIAL PLATFORM

The Minnesota Daily, under the managing editorship of Chester D. Salter (Minnesota), inaugurated a new policy this year when it permitted the university student body in a campus-wide election to determine the major planks in its editorial platform.

Selecting as its editorial policy the five planks accorded the highest affirmative vote, the Daily has now come out for:

- (1) Abolition of the Sunday blue laws; i. e., open library, museums, tennis courts and hockey rinks after church hours.
- (2) Establishment and maintenance of clean politics.
- (3) Promotion of intellectual activities.
- (4) Encouragement of non-fraternity organizations.
- (5) Suppression of snobbishness—encouragement of sociability and democracy.

On the question of fraternities and sororities 220 students expressed

themselves in favor of their abolition, which 1,621 urged their retention. Nearly 1,600 students voted against an increase in the number and importance of written examinations; 521 voted for it. The proposed "No-smoking-on-the-campus" plank was accorded the endorsement of 705 students and the opposition of 995. More than 400 voters favored professional assistants in the athletic department, while 1,207 preferred the retention of the present student-manager plan. Among other planks submitted to the student electorate for its approval or rejection was the proposed erection of a new auditorium, an extension of the system of dormitories for men and women, a revival of the tradition of green caps for freshmen, a broader program of intramural sports.

An editorial board of five members has been selected to promote the projects endorsed by the student body. The plan is working well, according to Mr. Salter, who looks for the Daily editorial policy election to become an established institution at Minnesota.

SON SIGNS FATHER'S MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE IN S. D. C.

A unique feature in Sigma Delta Chi and one which probably has no parallel in the records of fraternities has come to light.

During Kenneth C. Hogate's term as National President of the Fraternity, his father, Julian D. Hogate, was made an associate member of the DePauw Chapter. President Hogate thus signed his father's certificate of membership. So far as can be ascertained this was the first time in the history of a college fraternity that a son has signed his father's membership credentials.

The father is editor of *The Republican* at Danville, Ind. The son is managing editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, New York. Both are also members of Sigma Chi, and life subscribers to the Quill.

What Schools of Journalism Might Do

By CHARLES H. DENNIS
Managing Editor, Chicago Daily News

[Being extracts from a recent address by Mr. Dennis at
the University of Illinois.]

In the vast, cacophonous welter of selling campaigns which go on around us and of which we are a part, we are in danger of our very souls. Consequently, I do not find myself in the mood to congratulate the schools of journalism on their achievements in training literary strategists to serve with the forces engaged in passionate salesmanship, unless the schools succeed in selling to their pupils the realization that high ethical standards are even better than perfect diction and that truth and a regard for the public welfare furnish the basic measurements by which to judge any piece of journalistic service.

This country cannot advance very far through the intellectual and moral leadership of publicity experts. It needs men and women of force and conviction who will engage in newspaper work not merely as a method of making a living but also as a method of performing notable tasks beneficial to the public. The newspaper is the great medium of popular enlightenment. For good or ill, it daily presents to the people its version of world events, of happenings far and near.

A good many years ago, when I was about to get my degree from a university, together with its permission to go out into the world and look for a job, a kindly professor took me aside and gave me some advice. He said that since I was the editor of the college paper, since I was contributing to outside publications and had indicated in other ways also my predilection for printers' ink, he suspected me of planning to break into the newspaper business. If I really had any such intention, he said, he felt it his duty to urge me to be warned in time. For he was certain that I never could

thrive at that kind of employment. He regarded me, it appeared, as not sufficiently ruthless. In his opinion I had too much regard for truth and justice to be a successful newspaper man. Apparently he thought that if I should chance to be on the victorious side in any battle over a public issue, I would not, metaphorically speaking, be sufficiently facile in killing the wounded and robbing the dead to prove myself an ornament to the profession. In short, he strongly advised me to enter some field of endeavor better suited to such talents as I might chance to possess.

After the manner of ingenuous youth, I proceeded to ignore the advice of my kind friend the professor. Having been graduated, I catapulted into newspaper work as speedily as possible—the next day, to be exact—and I have engaged in it ever since. And in that business I have found many noble men—men who in their lives and in their work conformed to high ethical standards. I have also known of many evil things done by newspapers—evil things done with an evil purpose. . . .

ENDOWS JOURNALISM SCHOOL

In memory of his son, who perished at sea, Michael G. Price, prominent leather manufacturer of Philadelphia, has established a \$40,000 trust fund for the support of a school to be known as the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising and Journalism of the Poor Richard Club.

There are to be two classes, elementary and advanced, in both divisions, providing two-hour sessions twice a week over a period of two years. To remove any charitable aspect, a charge for tuition of \$15 will be made for the entire course. Students with sufficient preliminary education from fourteen years old and upwards will be eligible for entrance. Graduation certificates under State authority will be issued.

JOURNALISM TALKS BEING BROADCAST BY IOWA MEN

A series of shop talks by members of the faculty of the new school of journalism at the University of Iowa are being broadcast from station WHAA, Iowa City.

The dozen or more points affecting journalism in all its phases are given weekly at noon. Ten-minute talks at 12:30 p. m. on Fridays are especially for newspapermen.

A department of journalism has been created at Centenary College, Shreveport, La., with Walter M. Schwam (Louisiana) in charge.

"IN SIGMA DELTA CHI"

Our Official National Song

Words by F. M. Reek; Music by Jewell W. Johnson.

The farmer feeds and clothes the world, the doctor makes it well,
The engineer must keep it safe and dry,
The journalist amuses it, abuses it, enthuses it;
He makes it giggle, cogitate and cry.

Chorus:

In Sigma Delta Chi our ink is never dry,
We'll tell the world that's how we keep alive.
We'll throw her into high and pass the whole world by,
And tell them all the news when they arrive.

We play the song of life upon a rattletrap machine,
And daily sell the music for a sou,
Our business is to brighten men, to frighten and enlighten men,
To teach them what they should and shouldn't do.

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK

By ROYSTON CRANE (Texas Chapter)

One of the Youngest Comic Strip Artists in the Game



—Courtesy of Editor & Publisher.

Royston C. Crane is probably the youngest comic strip artist in the country, which means nothing. The fact that he has managed to cram several more seasons of experience into his allotted score and two years than most people do, means far more.

His diary reads like a Greek translation of "I Wonder What It's All About." Life is largely that way with youth, Roy believes; blind, eager, restless youth with its misplaced ambitions, cocksureness, heartaches, ever striving blindly upward. That's what he tries to interpret in his comic strip, "Washington Tubbs II." It's a part of himself.

1901. Was born near the intersection of two west Texas cow trails.

1906. Drew picture of horse and was considered cute.

1908. Drew picture of teacher and was considered smart aleck.

1913. First job was selling papers at a dollar a week; wasn't worth that.

1915, etc. Devoted to alley baseball, stealing watermelons, and mumps.

1916-1917. Began noticing life, and trying out various jobs when not in school. Served for short periods as soda jerker, farmer, amateur cow puncher, bill collector, and inspector of putrid potatoes at a wholesale grocery. Not good at any, the bosses frankly admitted.

1918. Attended college for a while, then drove stakes with the Chautauqua; later got his first job as a cartoonist with the Fort Worth Record, but was fired upon asking for raise at end of first week; roustabout in oil fields, tramp, and expressman.

1919. Tried the University of Texas; persistent but dumb, so changed to Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. Thought he was becoming too good there, so returned to college, where he miraculously lasted a full session.

1921-1922. Worked way through school as a reporter on the Austin

American, but was soon bounced from school because he couldn't pass a course in English composition. Hoboed over southwest, then caught a tramp steamer for foreign climes; beachcombed in Antwerp, and was later on ship that nearly sank during storm, but managed to weather the gale only to explode and burn. Gave up the sea while able, and accepted handsome offer from the New York World.

1923. Salary raised a dollar. Free lanced.

1924. Went to NEA Service in Cleveland, where he originated the character of Wash Tubbs.

Cutter Gives Brief Review of Associated Press Organization

Edgar T. Cutter, superintendent of the central division of the Associated Press, in a recent talk before the students of the Medill School of Journalism, briefly summarized the workings of the great news-gathering organization.

Mr. Cutter told the journalists of the future that the great confidence now reposed in the Associated Press has been "built up over a period of years by the organization's steadfast aim of gathering and sending to its members only clean and constructive news, pure and untainted by propaganda or politics or any other selfish interest."

"There are now upward of 1,200 members of the organization," Mr. Cutter continued. "These are served in this country through 90,000 miles of leased wires that touch every state and almost every important city in the United States.

"Briefly, there are 1,700 salaried operators and editors employed in collecting, editing, and dispatching the daily budget of news, which has totaled as high as 120,000 words each twenty-four hours.

"The foreign news that makes up this volume is developed by 100 men, trained mostly in the United States

and located at the various capitals and important cities of other countries. In addition to this, exchange relations exist with thirty-three foreign news agencies.

"To exchange this vast amount of news more than \$6,000,000 is expended yearly. This money and all the men are directed through New York by the general manager and two assistant general managers, with various superintendents, a traffic chief, and a treasurer.

"These men in turn are responsible to a board of fifteen directors, a president and two vice-presidents. The directors, all publishers of newspapers, come from various parts of the country, so it is a representative gathering."

He explained to the students the "flash" and the "bulletin," which take precedence over all other news when they are put on the wires and for which all other news is stopped until they have been sent through. And how the news must be written for the farflung organization.

"Associated Press news must be very carefully written. No editorials are tolerated," he said. "The facts only must be stated, concisely, in order and accurately. It is estimated that more than 50,000,000 readers in the United States alone daily read Associated Press dispatches."

Former Congressman Charles D. Haines of New York, for the past 12 years a resident of Florida, has given his \$210,000 estate at Altamonte Springs, Fla., for a national home for old and needy newspapermen.

Fred B. Baker (Colorado '24) is a reporter on the Eugene, Ore., Morning Register.

Daniel A. Charlton (Colorado) enters the ranks of the breadwinners while still a student through his appointment as editor of the Colorado Alumnus upon the graduation of William W. Gaunt, also a member of Colorado Chapter, who now has a position with the extension division of the University, traveling throughout the state and doing publicity work.

Editors Told What Ails 'Em by Professor

Editorial writers are forty years behind the times when it comes to knowledge of the New Testament.

Editorial writers have an inferiority complex that makes them shudder with horror at the idea of an American professor attempting to translate the Bible.

Editorial writers are so strong for the so-called King James version that they think the history of the Bible begins in 1611 and ends in 1611.

Editorial writers confuse familiarity with comprehension when it comes to understanding the King James version.

After flinging out this quartet of charges against the gentlemen who write newspaper editorials—most of whom have criticized his recent translation of the New Testament—Dr. E. J. Goodspeed, professor of biblical and patristic Greek at the University of Chicago, lowered his voice, leaned far over the lectern in the auditorium at Northwestern university recently and shouted at the Medill journalists who crowded the hall:

"You have sat here for an hour. You have looked at these different revisions here before you. You have paid attention to what I have told you. You, my friends, know more about the Bible than any equal number of journalists in the United States."

And the audience applauded the professor of Greek as few speakers at the Thursday night meetings have been applauded.

In the first place, Dr. Goodspeed blamed the newspapers for doing to his translation what he, he declared, had done to the ancient Greek manuscripts. The professor rendered the antique papyri into easy, modern newspaper English. Then he complained because the metropolitan dailies, in recording that achievement, phrased it variously:

"Rewrites the Bible."

"Colloquializes Bible."

"Jazzing the Bible."

"The Slang Bible."

"The Bible a la Chicago." This last from the news columns of the New York Times.

The second criticism of modern journalism was more fundamental. It concerned the editorials, hundreds of them, which the speaker held in his hand as he rebutted them, chiding a "college professor" for tampering with the sanctity of the King James version.

For instance, there was the editorial in the Chicago Tribune scoring Dr. Goodspeed for "monkeying with the Bible," which referred to the 1611 text as a "beautiful cathedral" and delineated the Chicago scholar as an "impish" person "chipping away" the sculpture of antiquity.

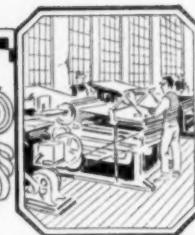
With dates and data Dr. Goodspeed pointed out that the would-be sacrosanct King James version was based on a Greek text of Erasmus, in turn based on eight corrupt manuscripts, one of which was sent to the printer without having been read. Erasmus, the speaker declared, "hustled through his work in a year," whereas modern scholars have taken as long as twenty-eight years to finish a text.

"The modern scholar," Dr. Goodspeed said, "has 4,000 manuscripts where the early ones had forty. These are not figures of speech but the actual figures. The modern translator, all things considered, has one hundred times more opportunity to get a correct version than the 'college professor' when King James called his conference in 1604."

And he endeavored to laugh away the traditional reverence of the unscholarly man who loves the King James version of his boyhood, by maintaining that, after all, it is just a "pallid, sickly ghost of King James" that moves through the 1611 text so firmly entrenched in the hearts of many of Dr. Goodspeed's contemporaries.



WITH SIGMA DELTA CHI AFIELD



Lawrence L. Taylor (Grinnell) is on the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.

Don Wilson (Oregon State active) is editor of the Benton, Ore., Independent.

Charles E. Noyes (Illinois) is completing his college education in Paris, France.

Verne McKinney (Oregon State '23) is editor of the Hillsboro, Ore., Argus.

Donald D. Hogate (DePauw) has left the Indianapolis Times for the Miami, Fla., News.

Donald S. Harris (Washington) is writing copy for the Thomas Advertising Service, Tampa, Fla.



M. M. FOGG (Nebraska Associate) is Director of the University of Nebraska School of Journalism.

N. B. Langworthy (Beloit) has left the Chicago Daily Journal to connect with a large Chicago advertising agency.

John Hall Woods (Indiana) is advertising manager for the Great Northern Life Insurance Co., 110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Edward J. Condon (Washington) is now head of the United Press Telegraphic Finan-

cial Service with headquarters in the World Bldg., New York.

Jesse D. Harper (Purdue) has been appointed publicity manager for the National Livestock Producer's Association, Chicago.

Joseph W. Hicks (Oklahoma), after a couple of years on various California papers, is back in Oklahoma City as make-up editor of the Times.

Deane H. Dickason (Colorado) is connected with the publicity department of the Canadian Pacific at 318 Windsor Street Station, Montreal, Que.

Gilbert M. Clayton (Kansas), formerly of New York, asks that his address be changed to read: United Press Association, 20 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Harold L. McClinton (Washington), who has been on the staff of the Philadelphia Public Ledger for the past 18 months, has been made night foreign editor of that paper.

Lindsey Spight (Oregon State active) is city editor for the Corvallis, Ore., Gazette-Times. He has an interest in the Tillamook Herald, on which he acted as news editor during the summer.

John Burtner (Oregon State '23) is instructor in the college department of industrial journalism devoting most of his time to publicity. He was police reporter on the Oregon Journal for one year.

Carl H. Getz (Washington), New York, recently spent three months making a tour of Europe in the interests of the Chrysler and Maxwell Motor corporations for the MacManus, Inc., advertising agency.

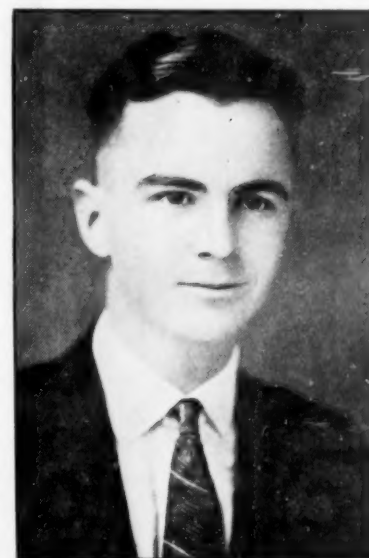
The marriage of Hamilton Johnson (Iowa), news editor of the Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, to Miss Jeannette Wolfe of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been announced. Hamilton has been in Japan for three years.

News has been received of the engagement of Steele Lindsay (Washington), of the sporting staff of the Boston Herald, to Miss Dorothy Crydenwise of Albany, N. Y. The wedding will take place in June.

Homer L. Roberts, former president Oregon State Chapter and editor of the Daily Barometer, is reporter for the Eugene, Ore., Guard. He served two years as student as-

sistant in the industrial journalism department of the college.

Clinton N. Howard (Oregon) of Portland, Ore., a senior in the University of Oregon school of journalism, is the winner of the 1925 Rhodes scholarship in Oxford University for the State of Oregon. He was chosen in competition from seven contestants, who represented three institutions in Oregon. Howard is the former Sunday editor of the Emerald, Oregon undergraduate newspaper, and served on the staff of Lemon Punch, college humorous magazine. The summer of 1922 he was a reporter on the San Francisco Chronicle. Howard will enter Oxford next October.



TULLY A. NETTLETON (Oklahoma), winner of first prize in Sigma Delta Chi ethics contest for 1923, has recently been made assistant city editor of the Daily Oklahoman.

After nearly three years of travel on every continent on the globe, W. F. Kelty (Colorado) recently returned to his home in Denver, Colo. Asia, Africa, South America, Europe, and Australia have been the scenes of his work and play. Kelty has also been in Alaska, Polynesia, Mexico, the Philippines, Central America, Canada, the Azores, Dutch East Indies, Hawaii, Asia Minor, and

Directory of Sigma Delta Chi Officers

Honorary President: Eric W. Allen, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

National President: George F. Pierrot, 2704 Rochester St., Detroit, Mich.

First National Vice-President: Russell R. Lord, 381 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second National Vice-President: Lawrence W. Murphy, University Hall, Urbana, Ill.

National Secretary: Donald H. Clark, 408 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

National Treasurer: Roy L. French, Box Z, Univ. Sta., Grand Forks, N. D.

National Historian: Mitchell V. Charnley, The American Boy, Sprague Pub. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Alumni Secretary: Mortimer Goodwin, 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Councillors: David M. Bramble, 1408 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Fred W. Kennedy, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; James A. Stuart, Indianapolis Star, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert B. Tarr, 424 Chestnut St., Greensburg, Pa.

Past National Presidents: William M. Glenn, The Morning Sentinel, Orlando, Fla.; Laurence Sloan, Standard Statistics Bureau, 47 West St., New York; Chester Wells (Deceased); S. H. Lewis, The Lyndon Tribune, Lyndon, Wash.; Roger Steffan, 78 27th St., Elmhurst, L. I., New York; Robert C. Lowry, 513 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; F. M. Church, The News, Cadillac, Mich.; Lee A. White, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.; Kenneth C. Hogate, Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St., New York City; Ward A. Neff, 836 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.; T. Hawley Tapping, 1511 Brooklyn Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE QUILL

Managing Editor: Chester W. Cleveland, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Publication Board: T. Hawley Tapping, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Ward A. Neff, Chicago; George F. Pierrot, Detroit, Mich.

Directory of Alumni Chapter Secretaries

Chicago—Lee Comegys, 1415 Sherwin Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Des Moines—Ralph W. Moorhead, 555 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Detroit—Bernard E. Meyers, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich.

Kansas City—Paul E. Flagg, Kansas City Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Minneapolis—E. J. D. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oklahoma City—Tulley A. Nettleton, 907 W. 20th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Pittsburgh—Frank E. Mullen, care of National Stockman & Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Milwaukee—John D. Ferguson, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.

Washington—Raymond Clapper, 1322 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

St. Louis—Marvin J. Wilkerson, 1332 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Malaysia. When his travels first started, he was with the United States Shipping Board. Later on he entered the foreign service of the Standard Oil Company and was advanced until he became fuel oil superintendent with headquarters in Honolulu, T. H. While frequently crossing his own path Kelty made ninety thousand miles with the aid of trains, ships, aircraft, camel caravans, rickshas, motor cars, and coolie baskets (a mode of travel peculiar to the mountains of South China). He has been in deserts, through ice-fields in the high North, on the Andes in Chili and Peru, in European capitals all over the continent, on the placid lagoons of Venice, down on the palm fringed coral reefs of Micronesia, into all quarters of great cities in the Orient, along the Nile, and even penetrated the treacherous jungles of the Malay Peninsula. Kelty was in six countries in seven days and he has also been in three countries in 24 hours.

I AM THE NEWSPAPER

"Born of the deep, daily need of a nation—I am the Voice of Now, Monarch of the Things that Are.

"My cold type burns with the fire-blood of Human Action. I am fed by arteries of wire that girdle the earth. I drink from the cup of every living joy and sorrow. I sleep not—rest not. I know not night, nor day, nor season. I know no death, yet I am born again with every morn—with every noon—with every twilight. I leap into fresh being with every new world's event.

"Those who create me cease to be—the brains and hearts'—blood that nourish me go the way of human dissolution. Yet I live on—and on.

"I am Majestic in my strength—Sublime in my Power—Terrible in my Potentialities—yet as democratic as the ragged boy who sells me for a penny.

"I am the consort of Kings—the partner of Capital—the brother of Toil. The inspiration of the Hopeless—the right arm of the Needy—the champion of the Oppressed—the conscience of the Criminal. I am the Epitome of the World's Comedy and Tragedy.

"My responsibility is infinite. I speak and the world stops to listen. I say the word and battle flames the horizon. I counsel peace and the war-lords obey. I am greater than any individual—more powerful than any group. I am the Dynamic Force of Public Opinion.

"Rightly directed, I am a Creator of Confidence. A breeder of happiness in living. I am the back-bone of Commerce. The trail-blazer of Prosperity. I am the Teacher of Patriotism. I am the Hands of the Clock of Time—the Clarion Voice of Civilization.

"I am the Newspaper."

—J. H. FINN.

Wear Your Balfour Badge

Sigma Delta Chi is one professional fraternity that really stands for something.

It has and is accomplishing much in the movement for ethical journalism.

The badge of Sigma Delta Chi identifies the wearer as an exponent of cleaner and better journalism. It is the highest reward within reach of a student of journalism. Wear it—always.

How To Order a Badge

The fraternity has two types of insignia,—the plain badge to be worn by undergraduates and alumni, and the alumni key to be worn by alumni and associate members only.

The badge is \$2.50. The key is \$4.50.

According to the National Secretary the easiest way for a member to order a badge or key is to write the L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., direct, enclosing a remittance to cover or asking that shipment be sent C. O. D.

Descriptive literature of Sigma Delta Chi badges and alumni keys will be sent upon request, together with the Current Balfour Blue Book, the standard reference for fraternity jewelry.

**L. G.
Balfour Co.**
Attleboro, Mass.

*Sole Official Jeweler
to Sigma Delta Chi*

**BADGES — JEWELRY
STATIONERY**